

# The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,603.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 22. 1789.

By W. GORDON and J. DICKSON—in one vol. 8vo.  
Price 3s in boards.

## A NEW TRANSLATION OF MONS. NECKER'S WORK,

### IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS OPINIONS:

To which is prefixed—A short account of the AUTHOR.  
The eyes of all Europe are at present turned on the celebrated Prime Minister of France. His virtues and his sufferings have procured him the esteem of all good men; and a great and enlightened nation honour him as the FATHER of their LIBERTY.

But though the name of the author were not so highly respectable, every man of sense and virtue would approve of a work, in which the fundamental principles of religion are recommended and supported with so much candour and ingenuity.

With regard to the present translation, suffice it here to say, that it is very different from the former one. How far it merits a preference the public will decide.

## PRINTS.

To be sold by auction, on Tuesday the 25th current, at Mr Martin's auction room, Old Bank Close, Lawn-market, A Collection of CHOICE PRINTS, by the greatest Masters, ancient and modern.—The prints to be seen from eleven to three o'clock.—The sale to begin at half past seven. Catalogues to be had at the auction-room, or at Mr Martin's shop.

## THREE BOOKS LOST,

### AND A REWARD OF FIVE GUINEAS.

There were dropped, upon the road between Dundee and KINROSS, or somewhere about these forties, In the end of November last,

THREE FOLIO WRITTEN ACCOUNT BOOKS,

half bound in blue paper, and tied together.  
A reward of FIVE GUINEAS is hereby offered to any person that has found, and will return or send notice of them to the publisher of this paper.

Edinburgh—AUG. 21. 1789.

Lieut-General the Right Honourable Lord ADAM GORDON, Commander of his Majesty's Forces, &c. in North Britain, hereby gives notice; That he is ready to receive proposals from any person or persons willing to supply by contract for three months, BREAD for the Troops quartered in Edinburgh Castle.

The bread to be made of flour of good marketable wheat, out of which the first bran has been taken by means of an eight filling cloth; each fother's allowance of this bread is a well-baked loaf weighing six pounds.

Proposals to be sealed and addressed to Major Mackay, Adjutant-General's Office, Tiviot-row, Edinburgh, on or before Monday the 31st inst.

To be sold by auction, within the Ware-house of William Sibbald and Company, merchants in Leith, on Tuesday the 21st September, at twelve o'clock noon,

42 Rhds Scales Sugar, 5 Bales Cotton,  
100 Pounds Jamaica Rum, 3 Casks Indigo,  
100 Rhds Old Dittos, 27 Kegs Gum Guacum,  
19 Barrels Coffee, 14 Tons Logwood.

Imported in the Polly, Andrew Macon master, from Kingston, Jamaica, and now discharging at the Shore of Leith. WILLIAM SIBBALD and Co. have for sale, a parcel of Mahogany, also a quantity of Cocoa Wood for Turners.

## AN EXHIBITION OF CAPITAL PAINTINGS

Is opened at the Coach's Hall, King Street, Bridg, and may be viewed every day, except Sunday, from ten o'clock in the morning to four in the afternoon, prior to the 28th day of September next, when they will be sold by auction.

This superb collection of valuable pictures consists of the works of the most eminent masters of the Roman, Venetian, Spanish, French, Flemish, Dutch, and English schools—was lately the property of different Noblemen and Gentlemen, and includes that well-known ancient collection from Abbot's Leigh Court, late the property of the Hon. Mr Trenchard, Secretary to Queen Anna, and author of the Independent Whig; amongst which are upwards of one hundred undoubted original pictures.

## PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Paris, Aug. 13.

The temporary Loan of Thirty Millions of Livres has passed, after very animated debates; wherein the necessity of a complete reform in the establishment of the Court was generally insisted on, and a variety of other objects of economy; but the wants of the moment being urgent, from the relaxed and precarious state of all the receipts of Government, the opponents of the measure gave way. The following is the simple preamble substituted by the Assembly for that proposed by M. Necker.

"The National Assembly, informed of the urgent wants of the State, decrees a Loan of Thirty Millions, on the following conditions:

I. The interest to be four and a half per cent. free from any delay or drawback [the Minister had offered five].

II. The interest to commence from the day of the advance.

III. The first payment of interest to take place on the 1st of January 1790, and continued half yearly, by the Administration of the Public Treasury.

IV. No payment to be less than 1000 livres; the lender to have the option of reimbursement in two years."

It was proposed by M. Necker, to insert the names of the lenders in the Registers of the National Assembly; but this was rejected, as unworthy the representatives of a great nation to hold out such a lure, as well as an affront to the patriotism of the country.

M. Guinebaud, of Nantes, and M. Begouin of Bayre, rose, and each of them offered 30,000 livres without interest. A multitude of individuals have followed the example; but the nation will probably not avail themselves of these noble acts of generosity. The general opinion in this great debate was against all future Loans, as opening a field for gambling, and as unmanly and ungenerous to posterity.

The next grand object of debate was on the Report of the Committee respecting the dreadful disorders committed in all the Provinces, and the method of appeasing them. Amongst other circumstances, it was proved to the Assembly, that a num-

ber of persons flew from Province to Province, spreading false news, and encouraging the populace to insurrections. That in Alsace in particular (on the German frontiers), a person assuming the character of a Deputy, produced an edict from the King, counter-signed by one of the Secretaries of State, authorizing every species of disorder; with a variety of other circumstances too numerous to particularize, too evidently set on foot by traitors to admit of the smallest doubt.

The following resolution was therefore proposed, and after considerable debate, and some changes in the form of the oath to be taken by the soldiers, agreed to in substance by the Assembly:

"The National Assembly, considering that the enemies of the nation, having lost all hope of hindering, by the excesses of despotism, the regeneration of the kingdom, and the restoration of Public Liberty, seem to have conceived the no less criminal plan of carrying their projects into execution by the fury of anarchy; and being informed, that on the same day, and at the same hour, false alarms have been disseminated through the different Provinces of France, by publishing accounts of insurrections which had no existence; persuaded that those who disturb the order and harmony of society, merit the severest punishments; that the crime is still greater, as these incendiaries have gone so far as to promulgate false orders, and even false edicts of the King, by counterfeiting the name of his Majesty; considering that all good citizens should concur in putting a stop to similar acts of violence, the said National Assembly determine and decree, That all municipal bodies of the kingdom, as well in the towns as in the country, shall watch over the maintenance of general tranquillity; that at their requisition, the National Militia, and all the troops, shall come to their assistance, in pursuing and apprehending all disturbers of the public peace, of what state or condition soever they may be; that all persons apprehended for public criminality, shall be imprisoned, and be regularly brought to trial; but that the execution of those who shall be found to be the authors of these violent acts shall be suspended, and their interrogatories, confrontations, and the other proceedings, shall be laid before the National Assembly, there to be examined, that it may be enabled to come at the source of these criminal plots against the nation. The said National Assembly ordain, that all tumultuous meetings, either in the towns or in the country, under pretext of hunting, or any other pretext whatever, shall be repelled; and that on the requisition of the municipal bodies, the troops shall join with the Mareschaux to disperse them; that every vagabond, without a profession or constant habitation, shall be apprehended; that the National Militia, and all the troops, shall take an oath to the nation, to the King, and to the law, well and faithfully to serve the State; that the former shall take this oath in presence of their commanders; that officers of every rank, and the soldiers of each regiment, assembled round their colours, shall take it to their chief, and the soldiers to their respective officers.

The form of the oath to be as follows:

"We swear to the Nation, and the King the Chief of the Nation, and in the name of Religion, of our Country, and of Honour, to serve the State—never to permit any one to attack the Nation, and never to employ our force against our fellow-citizens; but at the requisition of municipal officers."

M. de Mirabeau observed, that this was a hasty measure, as nobody yet knew the form these municipal bodies would take, and that many of them were at present named by the King, &c. and that the limits of the executive and legislative powers were not yet determined. But it being answered, that the occasion was imminent, and that the obedience was to be paid to the municipal bodies, as constituted hereafter by the Assembly, and that the legislative body, at this moment, alone possessed the confidence of the Nation, the opposition ceased, and it was almost unanimously carried.

On a motion being made, That this Resolution should be instantly published through the provinces; it was prudently suggested, that as many erroneous copies of the ever memorable Resolutions of the night of the 4th of August, conferring such blessings on the country, had got abroad, it would have a double effect to accompany this act of necessary severity with a genuine copy of the just and generous Resolutions adopted by the Assembly; it was determined, therefore, not to separate, till all those Resolutions had been reconsidered, and reduced into regular form for publication.

This brought on the discussion of the great question respecting the unqualified abolition of tithes, where the Clergy made a vigorous stand against the united force of the Nobles and the Commons for three succeeding days. The debates were wonderfully fine; but it is impossible to detail them. All the Bishops stepped forward on the occasion: Not an argument, not a sophistry, nor appeal to the interest of lay proprietors, was omitted; nor were the contrary weapons wielded with less dexterity and energy; meanwhile, the fermentation was spreading without doors. The cupidity, the ambition, the treachery of the Clergy, was in every mouth; when, on a sudden, matters took a decisive and happy turn.

On Monday evening,

M. Ricard de Seault, one of the Deputies of the Commons for Provence, rose, and stated, that the famous Resolution of the 4th of August, relative to tithes, held out but a hope that this onerous impost on agriculture, which disgraces an enlightened age, would be one day abolished; that by adopting this article, such as it was offered, the reformation of abuses could never reach the present race of Clergy, who would be in fact enriched by the sale of the tithes, which purchases would lie heavy on future generations. To cut this matter short, he said, that such was the opinion of a great number of virtuous parish priests, who deeming this redemption as eventually more burdensome than useful, had desired him to resign their tithes into the hands of the Nation.

No sooner had he finished, than a number of the parish Clergy rose to express their perfect adherence to these sentiments, and instantly proposed signing their declaration at the table; to which all orders of the Clergy, ashamed at being outdone, rushed forward in crowds, amidst the applauses and acclamations of this august Assembly.

LETTER from the MINISTERS appointed by the KING to M. LE CHAPELIER, President of the National Assembly.

"Sir,—Called by the King to his Council, we are anxious to disclose our sentiments to the National Assembly."

"The marks of attention with which we have been honoured, from the happy moment of our union, and above all, our fidelity to the principles of the National Assembly and our respectful confidence in them, are motives the most sure of giving us courage."

"We cannot for a moment forget, that in order to fulfil truly the intentions of the King, we ought ever to have present to our thoughts the great truth, which the National Assembly has pronounced, and which can never be repeated in vain, 'That the power and happiness of the King cannot be maintained with dignity, nor established with durability, unless they have for their foundations the good and liberty of the people.'"

"Conferend, Mr President, to be our interpreter to the Assembly, and offer them, in our name, our sincere protestation, that we will not exercise any public function that shall not do us honour by its principle, and that we shall firmly and steadily govern ourselves by this maxim. We are, with respect, Mr President, your very humble and obedient servants,"  
J. G. ARCH. DE VIENNE,  
J. M. ARCH. DE BOURDEAUX,  
LA TOUR DU PIN."

As a proof of the good understanding and harmony established between the King and the Representatives of the people, pursuant to the Resolutions of the National Assembly, of the 7th & 10th inst. the two following Proclamations have been published.

By the KING, A PROCLAMATION.

"His Majesty is informed, that bands of robbers, dispersed over the kingdom, are endeavouring to delude the inhabitants of several communities, by persuading them, that without departing from his Majesty's intentions, they may attack the castles, carry off the records, and commit other outrages against the habitations and property of the Lords. His Majesty finds it necessary to make known, that such acts of violence excite his utmost indignation. He expressly enjoins all those who are charged with the execution of his orders, to prevent these offences by every means in their power, and to punish them with severity. His Majesty cannot see, without the deepest affliction, the disorders that prevail in his kingdom; disorders which, for some time past, have been fomented by evil-minded persons, who begin by disseminating false reports in the country districts, in order to spread alarm, and excite the inhabitants of country villages to take arms. His Majesty enjoins the commandants of his provinces to watch closely such blameable attempts. He warns all his faithful subjects to be on their guard against these evil designs and awful suggestions; and invites all good citizens to oppose, to the utmost of their power, the continuation of disorders, which are a scandal and disgrace to France, and in direct opposition to the beneficent intentions with which the King and the Representatives of the nation are animated for the welfare and prosperity of the realm. His Majesty wills, that this Proclamation be printed and publicly fixed up, wherever it shall be necessary; and also, that it shall be read from the pulpit in all the parish churches."

Given at Versailles this 9th day of August, 1789. (Signed) LOUIS.  
Underigned, the COUNT DE LA TOUR DU PIN.

By the KING, A PROCLAMATION.

His Majesty, at all times inclined to make every personal sacrifice which the good of his subjects may require, wills and intends, that all Rangeships be abolished. But, at the same time, it is his Majesty's duty, for the maintenance of order, and protection of property, to take effectual measures to prevent any person, under colour of the chase, from invading the right of another. For these reasons, his Majesty inhibits and forbids all persons from entering unenclosed corn fields, or other lands on which the crop is still standing, under colour of the chase, and doing any damage therein, on pain of being punished with the utmost rigour of the law. His Majesty commands and enjoins all the officers and keepers of his Rangeships, to continue the exercise of their functions, for the sole purpose of protecting the harvest, and other produce of the soil. With that view, he commands the Mareschauxes to assemble the city militias to watch, and the regular troops to assist, on the requisition of the magistrates. And this proclamation shall be printed and publicly fixed up, wherever it shall be necessary, and the end that no person may plead ignorance of it.

Given at Versailles, this 10th day of August, 1789. (Signed) LOUIS.  
Underigned, The Count DE ST PRIEST."

## HOTEL DE VILLE.

Just as the Permanent Committee were about to separate, on Saturday evening, they received a letter from the Mayor, requesting them to continue in their places, as there was an affair of great importance to be submitted to them. They accordingly continued; but, an hour afterwards, a second letter announced to them that the matter was not ready to be laid before them; but that the next evening, Sunday, it should be submitted to them. The matter, whatever it may be, has not transpired.

The people throughout France, being now under no kind of restraint, are guilty of the most violent excesses. A banditti from Italy are ravaging the province of Dauphine. The other provinces are equally pillaged by their own populace. In short, there is one general scene of destruction of noblemen's houses, titles to estates, &c. In Paris, every thing remains quiet: Though there is some confusion, there are no great tumults. At Paffy, a small skirmish happened between a party of the Swiss guards and the Mareschauxes, in which two or three have been killed on each side. At Versailles, a smith was condemned to be hanged, broken on the wheel, &c. for the murder of his father. An hour before that appointed for the execution, the other smiths of the town went to the King, to solicit his pardon. The mob are at this time too numerous to be refused a favour of this kind. The pardon was granted; but the poor smith is in so weak a state, that he will not live long, to enjoy the clemency of his Majesty. The common people finding in the crowd the wife of a bailiff disguised in

men's clothes, they condemned her as a spy, fixed about her neck one of the ~~hanging~~ cords, and drew her up to some distance from the ground. Luckily, the cord broke, some persons intended for her, and she was saved; but it is said she will scarce survive the fright.

Orleans, August 7.

Divisions begin to break out among the volunteers. They are about 900 in number. The people are obstinate to suffer no cavalry among them. The number of proscriptions are unknown. The suspected and prudent part of the people withdraw themselves. Our Lieutenant of the Police, named Miron de Pont le Roi, Talpin de Villepierre, King's Advocate, and Alex. de la Picardiere, one of the officers, have calmed the anger of the people by flight. They were forestallers.

Beaufort, August 1.

The castle of the Duke of Wurtemberg, at Sonot, in Montbeliard, is quite destroyed.

The German part of Alsace, called Sungen, as well as Montebellard, Thann, Dannemarie, &c. have been entirely laid waste by a troop of banditti. The people of Basois have prohibited the entrance of the Swiss, and of the fugitive Noblesse.

The following official account of the tumults at Strasbourg has been sent to the President of the Committee of Electors at Paris, signed by the Commanding Officer at that place, dated Aug. 4. 1789.

For some time past the burghers of the town had shewn a fullen discontent at several hardships which they supposed themselves to labour under, and to remove which they had several times petitioned the magistrates without relief.

The news of the taking of the Bastille, and the riots in Paris, seemed to be the signal for the people here to imitate their example. On the night of receiving the information, the town was partially illuminated; of those houses which did not imitate the example the windows were shattered to pieces.

On the 20th ult. the Magistrates were informed, that if they did not immediately lower the price of provisions, there would be a riot.

In the afternoon of the same day, while they were deliberating on this information, the Town-house was attacked by a large volley of stones thrown at the windows, the pieces of which scattered among the Magistrates, to their great personal risk, and obliged them to retire.

The riots appearing to increase, all the Chambers of the city were convened, and it was unanimously resolved to agree to all the demands of the populace without reserve.

This resolution was read aloud, and seemed to give very great satisfaction. A Committee of the people was in the evening deputed with an address of thanks to the magistrates, praying them at the same time to join in a general petition to the King to confirm the compact entered into between them.

The next morning the resolutions of the preceding day were read.

A large party of vagabonds, however, with an eye to plunder, circulated at the same moment a report, that the magistrates had rescinded their former resolutions, and were again attempting to raise the price of provisions.

The mob instantly assembled before the town-house. In vain did the Council endeavour to undeceive them, by sticking up public notices of the falsity of the report. The fermentation became general, and nothing could resist it.

At six o'clock in the evening, a vast number of workmen, armed with hatchets, hammers, &c. appeared before the town-house, another party forced the doors open, while a third set entered the windows by ladders. In a few minutes every thing valuable was either pillaged or destroyed, the public chest was broke open, and the archives of the city torn and thrown into the street. Before the mob left the town-house, the cellars were emptied of the valuable wine in them, some of which was drank, and the rest left running from the casks. In short, the town-house was completely untitled, and nothing left but the bare walls.

On the night succeeding, the private houses of the principal Magistrates were destroyed in the same manner, and the pillage would have become general, but for the arrival of a party of soldiers, who soon arrested about 100 of the most outrageous, and secured them in prison. Near 100 more have been since taken up by the armed citizens, who were perfectly satisfied with the resolutions of the Magistrates, and sincerely sorry for the plunder committed.

The town is now quiet, the utmost harmony prevails, and the military give very powerful assistance to secure the public tranquillity from the attempts of these desperate ruffians. BARON DE DIETRICH.

The citizens of Lyons still remain under arms; they have taken possession of the gates, which had been hitherto guarded by a company of the regiments de Lyonnais; and are masters of all the strong posts about the city.

They are not, however, one moment free from alarms; for between Lyons and Macon no fewer than 17 Noblemen's country seats have been burnt to the ground, and the houses of several Commanders have been plundered by a desperate banditti.

The young men of Macon took up arms, and united against them; and putting at their head some persons who had formerly served in the regulars, they marched against the banditti with a determination to give them battle. They soon came up with these plunderers and incendiaries, who received them with intrepidity. Two smart actions took place between them, in both of which the friends to order and society had the advantage. In the first they killed many, and took 14 prisoners. In the second, they killed several, and made 128 prisoners, all of whom they carried to Macon, where they were confined, and where juridical proceedings are now going on against them. Many of the citizens were wounded, but none killed.

Notice is given by the Committee at the Hotel de Ville, that eight of the city seals have been carried off; by means of which, and the forged hand-writing of the Members of the Committee, particularly those of M. Bailly and M. de La Fayette, orders of the most dangerous consequence are continually directed to have been issued. The placards calculated to tranquillize the people and restore order, are down at night, &c. &c.



# FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, AUG. 18.

**SALTRAM, August 17.**  
THIS morning, at about nine o'clock, their Majesties, and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses, set out from Exeter, and arrived at this seat in perfect health, at half after three this afternoon.

**WHITEHALL, August 18.**  
The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Marquis of the Kingdom of Great Britain to the Right Honourable James Earl of Salisbury, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, title, and title of Marquis of Salisbury, in the county of Wilts.

The King has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a Marquis of the Kingdom of Great Britain to the Right Honourable Thomas Viscount Weymouth, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, title, and title of Marquis of Bath, in the county of Somerset.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of an Earl of the Kingdom of Great Britain to the Right Honourable George Viscount Mount-Edgcumbe and Valletort, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, title, and title of Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the Kingdom of Great Britain to the Right Honourable Hugh Lord Fortescue, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, title, and title of Viscount Ebrington of Ebrington, in the county of Gloucester, and Earl Fortescue.

**GENOA, August 17.**  
On the 10th ult. his Excellency Ellerman Pallavicino was elected Doge of this Republic, making the 10th year of his reign.

**COPENHAGEN, August 16.**  
The junction of the two Russian Squadrons was effected between the Islands of Christiansøe and Bornholm, the day after the division which lay in Kiøge Bay, and the Danish fleet had put to sea; and yesterday evening all the Danish ships returned to their former station at Kiøge, and cast anchor this morning before Copenhagen.

**PARIS, August 13.**  
The unexampled violence everywhere committed in this country, though the capital at present enjoys a state of tranquillity, have induced the necessity of putting the Provost Law into immediate and full force, for the speedy execution of justice; and his Most Christian Majesty's edict to that effect was yesterday registered in Parliament. The new code of municipal laws, comprehending the general police of this city, is completed, and its operations are directed at the Hotel de Ville to begin from this day.

[This Gazette contains two congratulatory Addresses from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Exeter, in Chamber assembled, one to his Majesty, and another to the Queen.]

**BANKRUPT.**  
George Mulgrave of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dealer in horses.

## LLOYD'S LIST.—August 18.

**ELSNORE, 8th Aug.**—Several ships are drove on shore in a hard gale of wind on the Swedish Coast. Names unknown.—The Sea-Flower of Whithy, and Kingdon of Hull, lost their bowsprit, by a Spanish ship running foul of them.

**Le La Touche**,—from St Domingo to Bourdeaux, is on shore on the Bank of Macaw.

**The Sally**, Cogan, from Liverpool to St John's Island, is put back to Falmouth very leaky.

**The John and Margaret**, Effington, from Sunderland, is lost off the coast of France, and is returned to Gravesend, having met with damage in the Swin.

**MAILES.**  
Arrived—Ireland, 7.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 2.—France, 1.  
Due—Ireland, 3.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**VIENNA, July 21.**—The disturbances in France (of which we only received accounts the day before yesterday), have caused the greatest sensation here, and have almost made us forget the Turkish war.

**COLOGNE, Aug. 8.**—The day before yesterday the Prince and Princess of Conde, their daughter, the Dukes de Bourbon and Enghien, the Princesses de Monaco, the Counts de Choiseul, Ducayla, and d'Espinghal, the Marquis and Marchioness d'Autichamp, the Chevalier de Vieux, &c. with a suite of 40 persons, arrived in this city, and the next day continued their route for Switzerland.

## REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

**August 13.**  
The Assembly have come to the following resolutions:

First.—The National Assembly ordain, that in future no money shall be sent to the Court of Rome, to the Vice-Legation of Avignon, nor to the Nunciature of Lucerne, for any religious purpose whatever; but the parishioners shall apply to their Bishop for benefices and dispensations, which shall be granted to them gratis, notwithstanding any privilege or exception to the contrary.—All the churches in France should enjoy the same liberty.

The *Deports*, Rights of *Cote-marte* depouilles, *Vacat*, *Droits coniaux*, *Peter's Pence*, and other rights of the same kind, established in favour of Bishops, Archdeacons, Canons, Curates, &c. are hereby utterly abolished, except they should belong to Archbishops, or Curacies not sufficiently provided.

Secondly.—No person shall in future hold a Benefice, or Benefices, exceeding the annual income of 3000 livres. No person shall enjoy pensions or benefices to a greater amount than the above sum of 3000 livres.

Thirdly.—On the delivery of the account which shall be laid before the Assembly, of the state of pensions and rewards, the Assembly, in concert with the King, shall proceed to suppress those that have not been merited, and to reduce such as shall appear excessive, referring to themselves the power of determining a certain sum which the King shall dispose of in future to such purposes.

A member of the Noblest rose and observed, that it was necessary to efface every vestige of the Feudal System, and that therefore, in his opinion, the right of feignity should be abolished.

This motion, proceeding, however, from the purest motives, appeared premature, and was considered as deviating from the object of fixing the constitution.

Three several Committees were then chosen for the purpose of transacting the three following subjects, viz.

1. The Affairs of the Clergy.
2. The Liquidation of the Offices of Magistracy; and
3. The Feudal Rights.

A member of the Committee of Preparation then read the following Address to the King:

"SIRE,  
"The National Assembly bring to your Majesty an offering truly worthy of your heart. It is a monument raised by the patriotism and generosity of all your people. The privileges, the particular rights, the distinctions injurious to the public good have disappeared. Provinces, Cities, Ecclesiastics, Nobles, Commons, all have, in noble emulation, made the most noble sacrifices. All have abandoned their ancient usages, even with more joy than vanity itself ever ardently claimed them. You see none now before you, Sire, but Frenchmen, obedient to the same laws, governed by the same principles, penetrated by the same sentiments, and all equally ready to give up life for the interests of the Nation, and of their King.— Shall not this spirit so noble and pure, be yet more animated by the expression of your confidence, by the affecting promise of that constant and amiable harmony, which till now but few of our Kings have ascertained to their subjects, but which your Majesty feels that Frenchmen so truly deserve.

"Your choice, Sire, offers to the Nation Ministers that they themselves presented to you. It is from among the depositaries of the public interests that you have chosen the depositaries of your authority. You are desirous that the National Assembly should unite itself with your Majesty for the re-establishment of public order and general tranquillity. You sacrifice to the good of the people your personal pleasures.— Accept then, Sire, our respectful acknowledgments, the homage of our love, and bear in all ages the only title that can add to the dignity of Royal Majesty—the title that our unanimous acclamations have decreed you—

**DE RESTAURATEUR DE LA LIBERTE FRANCOISE!**

### The Restorer of French Liberty.

#### PLAN OF MUNICIPALITY.

The plan for uniting, in a municipal system, for mutual defence, the citizens of Paris and its environs, passed through a special Committee, and was read a first time in the General Assembly of the House of Commons, on the 13th instant.

## LONDON.—August 19.

### ROYAL EXCURSION.

**EXETER, Sunday Morning, 7 o'clock.**

The Duke of York arrived here last night, at eleven o'clock; and this morning, at four, his Royal Highness set off for Plymouth.

From the immense crowds flocking to Plymouth, it might be supposed that Bristol, Bath, and Bathampton, and every other town within that wide expanse, were emptied of their inhabitants. The whole country appears in motion, and the post-horses and chaises are now so entirely engaged, that there is hardly a probability of procuring them, for any consideration.

His Majesty was heard to say, whilst at Exeter, that he never saw so many of his subjects together, except in London; but the numbers here could bear no proportion to what must, even by this time, be assembled at Plymouth.

Blue cockades, and bandeaus, with "God Save the King," are universally worn.

A great number of the clergy and country gentry had the honour of being introduced to his Majesty, at the Episcopal Palace, on Thursday, by the Bishops.

**PLYMOUTH, Sunday August 16, 1789.**

Plymouth is still standing off and on in Plymouth Sound, waiting the orders of his Majesty, who is expected aloft to-morrow for the purpose of reviewing them.

The concourse of horsemen, carriages, and common people on foot, that went yesterday to meet their Majesties, and welcome them down here, was immense. In the evening, Saltram House was brilliantly illuminated, and every demonstration of joy prevailed there on the reception of its Royal Guests.

Their Majesties attended divine service this morning at Saltram Chapel; the service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Mayhew, the Chaplain.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived about ten o'clock, in honour of whom salutes were fired at noon from the Citadel and Batteries.

The Royal Party visited the Grotto, Bathing-house, and Orange-grove; and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth took an airing round Saltram Park.

We are in hourly expectation of the arrival of the Prince of Wales, and Duke of Clarence. Great preparations are making to celebrate the latter's birthday, on Friday next; but we fear his Royal Highness's engagements will occasion us to lament his absence at the festival.

### Monday, August 17.

Last night, their Majesties and Royal Family walked for two hours in the park at Saltram, and most condescendingly returned the salutes of a very genteel company assembled on the terrace.

This morning, at nine o'clock, pursuant to notice, the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Recorder, and Corporation, attended by the Standard-bearer, and three Serjeants at Mace, paraded (with seventy constables, and two marshals), to regulate the procession at Gashington-gate, under a grand triumphal arch.

Lord George Lennox, Governor Campbell, and 300 invalids, paraded on the high road, and received their Majesties, &c. at ten o'clock.

The procession then began as follows:

- A Marshal,
- Carrying a White Flag, dressed in Royal Blue, Sixteen Constables, two and two.
- A Band of Music, playing, "God Save the King," Standard Bearer.
- Three Serjeants at Mace.
- Right Worshipful the Mayor.
- The Recorder.
- Ten Aldermen, two and two.
- Twenty-four Common Council, two and two.
- Lord George Lennox.
- Duke of Richmond.
- Two Aid-du-Camps.

**THEIR MAJESTIES' COACH.**

- A Marshal,
- With Wand, dressed in Royal Blue.
- Two Constables.
- Six Royal Footmen, two and two.

**PRINCESSES' COACH.**

- Two Constables.
- Two Aid-du-Camps.
- COACH with Lords in Waiting, and Equerries.
- Four Royal Footmen.
- Eight Constables, two and two.
- Coach with Attendants.

Many Gentlemen on horseback, two and two.

The invalids, after their Majesties and suite had passed them, on the road, marched back to the Citadel.

The procession then moved on, in the above order, down White-cross-street, through Briton's-side, up Broad-street, through the Market-street, Frankfort-place, and New-buildings.

At this last place, the Corporation drew up, and took their leave of their Majesties, who returned their attentions with the utmost affability.

The procession, attended by the constables who escorted their Majesties and Royal suite, proceeded to the triumphal arch in Stonehouse-lane, the boundaries of the borough, when the constables drew up in two lines, and gave them three cheers, which were returned by a bow from all the Royal Family.

Lord George Lennox returned their Majesties' thanks to the two marshals and constables, for their attention and vigilance in keeping good order whilst the Royal Family were under their care.

The Mayor immediately returned his thanks by a hand-bill to the inhabitants, marshals, and constables, for their orderly and peaceable behaviour, during their Majesties passing through this borough.

The Royal Family were received at the Dock by the troops under arms, and proceeded to the Commissioner's house; from thence on board the Impregnable, of 98 guns, Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, in the Royal barges, steered by Captain Byard.

On their being safe on board the Admiral, the Guardships, Citadel, Mount Edgcumbe, Saltram, Gun-wharf, &c. immediately saluted.

Their Majesties appeared highly delighted with the scene, which was beautiful, and the weather delightful.

On their landing at the wharf, a Royal salute was again fired. They proceeded to the Commissioners, took some refreshment, and then examined every thing worthy of notice in the dock-wharf, &c.

They are to return to Saltram to dinner. To-morrow the grand naval review and sea fight, will take place, off the Sound—it will be a grand sight, indeed.

A capital illumination will be this evening throughout the towns of Plymouth, Plymouth Dock, and Stonehouse, in honour of their Majesties and the Royal Family visiting these towns.

His Majesty will receive the address of this Town at the Citadel, on Wednesday next, when he will inspect the Fortifications.

### Postscript.—Five o'clock.

This moment their Majesties and Royal Family are arrived at Saltram.

The battery has saluted.

They went on board the Royal Barges, attended by the Commissioner's Barge, and those of the fleet, and by a crowd of boats, proceeded down Hamoaze, between the island and the main, through the Sound, up Carwater to Saltram.

The water was remarkably smooth, and the Royal Standard looked beautifully.

The Bargemen rowed slowly through the water; and the shores were lined with innumerable crowds, to hail their beloved Sovereign and his Family.

The Citadel, Island, Mount Edgcumbe, Mount Batten, and the men of war again saluted.

The roaring of the cannon—the echo from shore to shore—the repeated huzzas, added to the calmness of the sea, and the ships all dressed in colours, had an awful, but pleasing effect.

His Majesty wore the full dress of the Windsor uniform. The Queen and Princesses were dressed in a very neat and elegant style.

Health and cheerfulness beamed on their countenances.

Their Majesties, on their return to town from Plymouth, take Cheltenham in their way, where they propose staying eight or ten days.

Such a sojourn does honour to his Majesty's feelings. This little place, so renowned for the salubrity of its springs, and the royal residence of last year, received a check from a supposition of its being instrumental to his Majesty's late illness. This visit will do away all such supposition.

The anniversary of their Majesties Wedding-day, on the 8th of September, is mentioned for a Gala at Windsor Castle, should the Royal Family return early enough from the country.

Monday the Duke of York's tradesmen dined together at Willis's Rooms, in honour of his Royal Highness's birthday; about 60 persons sat down to table, Mr. Colman of Red-lion-passage in the Chair.

In the evening the fronts of most of their houses were illuminated, but of none more splendidly than that of Mr. Walsh, chymist, in the narrow part of the Strand; an elegant transparency, bearing a wheel gales, a mitre at top, an episcopal crozier, and a military sword, supposed to be across the back of the shield, with the word "Osnaburgh," on the kroll underneath.

The illuminations in honour of the Duke of York, were more general than usual on Monday night.

The Duke of Clarence's Birthday is on Friday next, when he enters his 24th year: it is to be celebrated at Brighton.

The gaieties of Brighton will be this year extended by the addition of an October race meeting, the arrangements of which, are nearly settled by the Jockey Club.

Whilst the Duke of York, without attendants, was waiting for post-horses at Grimstead, the ostler of the inn invited his Highness to drink some rum and water with him. The Duke smiled, and though he declined the honour, he made the man a handsome present for his civility.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has not had the measles so entirely favourable as his nephew of York; they having left a *laffitude* behind, which, however, the air of Windsor-lodge is every day dissipating. His Royal Highness and family intend spending the remainder of the season at Brighton.

Mr Pitt and the two Secretaries of State remain near town, on account of the interesting advices daily expected from different parts of Europe.

An express packet arrived last night at the Admiralty-office, from the Mediterranean. It is sent down to the Earl of Chatham at Plymouth.

The Marquisses of Salisbury and Bath, and Earls of Mount Edgcumbe and Fortescue, now sport their new coronets on their respective carriages, their creations having severally appeared in the Gazette.

Mr Eden is still in Spain, the troubles in France prevented his reaching the capital of that kingdom.

We have respectable authority for saying, there is no foundation in the report of his Grace the Duke of Dorset going to Ireland as Viceroy of that kingdom: "As you were!" will in due time be the destination of the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the present Ambassador to France.

A correspondent assures us, that a letter, containing the following very interesting piece of intelligence, is just received in town, from a nobleman (ill resident on the Continent, viz. That a few days before the Duke of Dorset left Paris, on account of the late glo-

rious revolution, in favour of liberty, and the rights of mankind, it was then currently reported, that the Duke de Liancourt, President of the National Assembly, had had a private interview with his Grace; who had received the most unequivocal assurances from the President, in the name of that august Assembly, that it was their avowed intention to co-operate with the British Parliament, in their laudable exertions for a total abolition of the Slave-trade, in all its branches: either by declaring the slaves free, on their arrival in the Islands, and putting the whole on the common footing of European servants; or, by preventing their future importation *in toto*, under the strictest penalties. And the same letter further adds, that Couriers were actually on their way to Madrid, and other foreign Courts, for the above purpose, charged with dispatches couched in the most spirited terms by those zealous champions of liberty and humanity.

The Earl of Effingham, with family and suite, will set off for his government of Jamaica, in the course of next week.

The Earl has no children, so that in case of his demise, the title and estate devolve on his brother, the Hon. T. Howard.

The old system of sending men of rank to govern Jamaica, seems to be revived, and laudably too.

This island is the most important possession we hold in the West Indies, and is well entitled to any mark of distinction which the parent country can bestow upon it.

The salary and emoluments annexed to the government of Jamaica, render it the most valuable of any in the King's gift, except that of the land.

Soon after the Restoration, O'Brian, the third Earl of Inchiquin, was appointed Governor of Jamaica, and died in his government.

Henry Bentinck, first Duke of Portland, was made Governor of this island in the reign of George I. His Grace died at Spanish Town, July 4, 1726, in the 45th year of his age.

The death of these two Noblemen in their government, gave to bad an impression of the climate of Jamaica, and the infallibility of its air, that few persons of rank and fortune have been ambitious of becoming governors of it, notwithstanding the brilliancy of the appointments annexed to the situation.

The Marchioness of Landown's death was so immediate, that on the preceding day she dined with the Marquis in the usual dining parlour. On that day, however, she chose to dine in her dressing-room; and in consequence, her sister, Miss Vernon, proposed remaining with her. A moment before her death, her Ladyship arose from her chair, and walked to the bell, while ringing it, she sunk on the floor; Miss Vernon instantly ran to her, and conveyed her to a sofa, but she expired soon after she was seated in it. Her Ladyship had laid in the morning, "that she knew she should not outlive that morning."

Lord Camelford at length stands acquitted of the mischievous pamphlet which has been so unaccountably attributed to him. His Lordship has written to his friend, Mr. Spencer Cowper, in these words: "I certainly never wrote, much less published, any pamphlet in France, or about French politics. This direct contradiction must operate agreeably to the wishes of his friends, in regarding that place in the public opinion, which his Lordship has heretofore maintained."

Mr Dempster, with the most unremitting perseverance, is, for the benefit of his country, preparing a bill for the further encouragement of the British fisheries, which he will offer to parliament in the next Session, and which, from his great knowledge on the subject, will doubtless contain regulations of considerable advantage to that valuable employ.

Lately passed the Great Seal, a grant for an invention of sweeping chimneys, without the necessity of boys climbing up. We are informed that the method is so simple, so effectual, and so easy, that a servant may perform the operation every morning, if necessary, in the course of a few minutes.

The Directors of the East India Company have come to the resolution, that of thirty-two ships which they will take up for the present season, 1789, fourteen of them shall go to China direct and home again, for the better supply of the markets.

This day a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, Leadenhall-street.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of bread to be lowered half an affize—wheat bread is now 2 s. 7 d. the peck loaf.

**OBSERVATIONS on the state of Monday's Market in Mark-lane.**—The supply of grain was rather small yesterday, yet wheat met with few buyers, though considerably lower in price. Barleys were exceeding heavy sale, and near 1 s. 6 d. cheaper, and Malts were dull of sale, having little or no demand at present.

Hog peas were scarce, and wanted, and good hard beans rather dearer, having some buyers in ship consignments. White peas, Rye, and Oats, were heavy sale, and rather cheaper.

Monday the prices of Grain at the Corn Exchange were, Wheat 46 s. a 56 s. od. Barley 24 s. a 25 s. od. Rye 21 s. a 23 s. od. Oats 15 s. a 16 s. 6 d. Pale Malt 32 s. a 33 s. 6 d. Amber ditto 33 s. a 34 s. 6 d. Pease 25 s. a 28 s. a 30 s. Hog ditto 21 s. a 22 s. 6 d. Beans 22 s. a 24 s. 6 d. Ticks 19 s. a 21 s. 6 d. Tares 24 s. a 30 s. od. Fine Flour per sack 44 s. 8 d. cond fort 41 s. Third ditto 22 s. a 26 s.

Many pious hymns were composed and sung in our churches, during the King's late indisposition. Some were very curious; but none more so than one, which for a long time was sung in a country church, in the county of Suffolk, and of which we cannot refrain from giving the first stanza as a specimen.

To have a King so fully grown,  
So fit to sit upon a throne,  
Must surely give one pleasure;  
But then to have a King so sick—  
So crammed with doctor's stuff, so thick,  
Must grieve one beyond measure.

Yesterday Thomas Garling the letter-carrier, was brought before Nicholas Bond, Esq; and went thro' a long examination, when John Roberts, servant to the Portuguese Minister attended, and deposed, that he gave the prisoner at the bar five letters, which were to go by the foreign mails, and paid him the postage, which amounted to twelve shillings and six pence. The letters were produced, which the prisoner had concealed in his lodging. Another person appeared against him, who had received intelligence, that a letter was sent to him at his house in Bell-court, Gray's-inn-lane, which contained three guineas, which the prisoner had received, and made use of.

The facts being clearly proved, he was committed to New Prison, Clerkenwell, for trial at the next sessions at the Old Bailey, and the parties bound over to prosecute.

### LOSS OF THE INDIA TRADER.

Accounts have been received from Vizagapatam, of the loss of the India Trader, Captain Keziah, in a heavy gale, bound for Pegu, and of the miraculous escape of the Captain and four of the crew.



Sixteen men, including the Captain, landed themselves on a raft, on which they did not however, commit themselves, till about a minute before the vessel went down. In this situation, without rest, and with little food, they continued for nine days—the sea frequently washing over them, and, for a great part of the time within sight of land, though they were not discernible from the shore.

Defeat, famine, and fatigue, drove most of them distracted, when they plunged themselves into the ocean, and put an end to their sufferings.

At length, the five fortunate survivors made Vizagapatnam, where they were treated with the greatest care and humanity.

The Captain alone bore his fate with fortitude, and his strength was the least exhausted of any of the survivors.

The true spirit of emancipation which has broken out in France, is about to break out in the latter kingdom, Spain; and with consequences nearly similar, unless the Catholic King should grant, with a good grace, what is demanded as a right.

Advices from Bulgaria are very alarming, all the villages situated along the sea have been abandoned by the inhabitants, who are struck with terror on the appearance of the Russian fleet on their coasts, which is said to amount to 20 sail.

The garrison of Bender, the siege of which was commenced by the Russians the beginning of last month, is defended by 10,000 picked men of the Turks, who have sworn by their Holy Prophet, never to surrender to the Infidels.—They are well supplied with military stores and provisions, and the reduction of the place must probably cost their assailants dear;—but as they consist of no less than 60,000 men, under Prince Potemkin, and are equally resolute and well supplied, it is not impossible that the Turks may be guilty of a breach of their oath.

ENGAGEMENTS between the SWEDES and RUSSIANS.

By SEA.

In the late running fight between the Swedes and Russians, two frigates of the former power absolutely silenced two sixty-fours of the latter.

The Duke of Sudermania, with two other ships, were attacked closely by five of the largest Russian men of war; during which time the Duke made fifteen different signals to his Vice Admiral to attack such ships as were pointed out before the engagement, but the Admiral did not obey the signals, nor fired a single gun; if he had, the Duke avers, that he should most assuredly have been master of at least five Russian men of war.

By LAND.

A Major of the corps of Yagers in Savolax has brought immediate intelligence to Stockholm, that Brigadier Stedingk, had attacked the corps of Russians under General Schultz, near Partumati by Nyflot, and had entirely destroyed them.

That the Russian General had, however, made his escape—but he had taken prisoner Major Toll, the Commandant of Nyflot, together with 24 officers, and 450 rank and file, one metal howitzer, five cannon, two standards, and 15 ammunition wagons.

The Swedes had six subalterns, and 42 rank and file killed, and 131 wounded.

His Majesty, in consequence of the bravery of Brigadier Stedingk, instantly promoted him to the rank of Major General in his service.

The account, in continuation, states, that General Meyerfeldt had sent a party from the pass at Hogsfors, and taken possession of the passes of Summer, which are within one mile and a half of Fredericksham—and that he had sent a train of artillery by water thither, the better to attack the town.

This, beyond doubt, proves, that the passage is fairly open to the Swedish fleet and galleys.

The following is the most authentic and minute account of the action between the Russian and Swedish fleets, which has yet been communicated to the Public:

Admiral Czyczagoff, with twenty ships of the line (having left two at Revel) arrived on the 23d of July, in sight of the enemy's fleet, between Hogborg and Roderhaft, at 27 leagues and a half N. E. by E. of Bornholm. The Swedish fleet consisted of 21 ships and 10 frigates, and seven other light vessels and smaller frigates. Night coming on, they lost sight of each other. The next day, the 26th, the Swedes made an attack. The Russian fleet extended from S. W. to N. E. Mr De Moulin Pouchikine's division on the west, the Admiral's in the centre, the Rear Admiral Spiridoff was on the east, the wind was N. E. and the Swedes went before the wind. After one o'clock, the van, and part of the centre, began to fire at the distance of about half a league. Very few shots took effect on either side; and the Russian Admiral gave orders to cease firing. At four o'clock the Swedish Admiral tacked, though still remaining at the same distance as before; they placed themselves on a parallel line with the other fleet; yet so as to have the centre at a greater distance than the van or the rear. The Swedish Admiral's ship was in the centre, having before him his six seconds, and so well surrounded and covered, that if he had even been cloister, he neither could have fired at nor have been annoyed by the enemy. Mr De Czyczagoff still reserved his fire; and, out of contempt to the Swedes, ordered some of the crew to undress and swim round the ship.

Mr De Moulinofsky, who commanded the leading ship of Mr Spiridoff's division, made incredible efforts to approach the enemy, and had got a little nearer, as did also five other ships; they sustained the enemy's fire till eight o'clock in the evening, with little damage. The Russians had about fifty men killed or wounded. By the bursting of some of the guns on board the Dery's, (a Russian ship), about twenty men were killed, and the ship was set on fire four times. The Russians have suffered an incredible loss in their brave Capt. Moulinofsky, who was killed by a random shot almost at the beginning of the action; and three quarters of an hour after he expired, bravely animating his crew. The Swedes were seen towing their second ship of the line, and a frigate. The three following days, the weather being calm, the fleets were mostly in sight of each other. On Thursday the 30th, a brisk N. E. wind sprang up; and the Admiral Czyczagoff endeavoured to bear to; but he perceived that the Swedish fleet disappeared by degrees, and had entirely retired into Carlscrona the evening of the 31st. As soon as Mr De Kollatoff's squadron had received intelligence of Mr De Czyczagoff's arrival, the wind being favourable, he weighed anchor to join the Russian fleet, which he accomplished on the first of August. The Russians are now the masters of the sea.

Accounts of another engagement between the Russian and Swedish fleets are expected by the next mails. Both fleets are reinforced; and although the Russians are superior in number, the Duke of Sudermania declared his resolution of fighting them, and endeavouring to make amends for this, by superiority of discipline: he had signified to his officers, that any neglect of duty would be punished in the most exemplary manner.

We learn that the Russian fleet have, by the running skirmish of the 26th ult. completely accomplished their object. They have been joined by the latter squadron; but a circumstance has happened likely to produce serious consequences. The Russian Squadron was conveyed and protected by the Danish fleet, notwithstanding the declared neutrality; and it is now a question, whether giving her protection to that Squadron by which the junction was ascertained, and such a superiority given to the Russian fleet as to make it impossible for the enemy to keep the sea, is not a breach of the neutrality. This is a question in which of course England comes to be involved, and perhaps we shall be obliged to consider it as a national insult.

A criminal was ordered to be broke on the wheel alive, and then burnt, for having murdered his father at Versailles; but the Deputies of the National Assembly, learning that the fact was not premeditated, but arising from a fit of passion, and in a struggle with the father, who wanted to compel him to marry his (the father's) concubine, went in a body out of the hall, calling out, "Pardon! Pardon!" and rescued the unhappy victim, who lay already stretched on the wheel, expecting the first blow from the hands of the executioner. The father had pardoned the young man on his death-bed.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 10.

"Count d'Artois is still at Namur, where he partakes of no kind of public amusement. His two sons are gone to Spain with the Princess of Saxe-Teschen, the Queen of France's sister, and Governor of Brabant. It is generally believed, that this lady has retired from Brussels, at the express desire of her brother, the Emperor, who thought her too popular. The Prince of Condé also set out for Spain; but the Prince of Conti continues at Brussels, to which place no less than fifty chiefs of the Aristocratic party have repaired since the demolition of the Bastille.

"Fresh tumults have commenced, and still continue to rage, in Tiltmont, Louvain, and almost every town of Brabant.

"A gentleman of Poitou, having fixed a national cockade on his dog's tail, had the imprudence to walk with him about the street of Sivrus. For this act of contempt, he was seized by the militia, and compelled to ride through the most public parts of the town on an ass, after which they obliged him to kiss his dog's posterior three times."

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

Lord Cadogan mentions, in his private Memoirs, never published, that calling on the Duke of Marlborough one morning, being in the anti-chamber, he heard a most vociferous voice, which he soon distinguished to be old Sarah's. He thought he should relieve the Duke by his intrusion; but the Duchess not minding him, continued her abuse in the Billingsgate language, that so many pipes of wine had been ordered home, but there was one missing, which she knew he had sent to his wench.

When her Grace retired, Lord Cadogan said: "My dear Duke, how can you suffer a woman to rail at you in this manner!—you who have conquered kingdoms, cannot conquer a woman!" "Hah! hah! hah! replied the Duke, do you know that she has one hundred thousand pounds to give to whom she pleases."

RICHMOND THEATRE.

THE INDIANS.

A Correspondent has favoured us with the Prologue to the New Tragedy, entitled THE INDIANS, which is to be performed this evening, for the first time, at the Theatre in Richmond.

This Tragedy is ascribed to Professor RICHARDSON of Glasgow, the Author of some ingenious Essays on Shakespeare's Dramatic Characters.

PROLOGUE TO THE INDIANS.

A TRAGEDY.

'Tis usual with the TRAGIC MUSE to sing  
The sapient Statesman, and heroic King—  
To unfold the direful mysteries of Fate,  
The fortunes of the powerful, and the Great!  
Our unassuming Bard, with humbler lays,  
Wishes to merit your indulgent praise;  
And strives, without the pageantries of Art,  
In simple phrase, to move th' ingenious heart.  
His voice is from the desert—and his Muse,  
Array'd in Nature's unaffected hues,  
Incapable of artificial grace,  
Presents an artless and uncultured race—  
Of whom, in TWICE-AM-BOW, the tuneful tongue  
Of THAMES'S darling minstrel, sweetly sung:  
"INDIANS, poor INDIANS! whose untutor'd mind  
"Sees God in clouds, or hears Him in the wind;  
"Whose souls proud Science never taught to stray  
"Beyond the solar path, or milky way."  
These are our Poet's theme;—and yet by these,  
With meek endeavour, he aspires to please—  
The Children of the Wild, whose footsteps range  
The pathless forest, and whose passions change,  
Various and shifting as the gales that sweep  
The dreary desert, and convulse the deep—  
The lowly cottage, or the mossy cave,  
Is all the shelter, and the home they have:  
To them no lofty palaces arise;  
They know no gilded ceiling—but the skies.  
The feather'd diadem, and colour'd zone,  
The gaudiest ornament they ever own—  
All unarray'd in glittering gay attire,  
They to no high pre-eminence aspire—  
"Nay," said ARLOLO, as he slyly came,  
(For oft you know, when Poets are to blame,  
He never hesitates to interfere,  
But gently twitches the offender's ear)—  
"Nay," said ARLOLO to our Poet, a Friend,  
"They're not so self-deny'd as you pretend;  
"Rude tho' they be of speech, and void of art,  
"Yet they would win th' applause of the heart—  
"Would please a BRITISH Audience, and would move  
"ALBION'S illustrious offspring to approve."  
So said ARLOLO—and it were unfit  
For me to contradict the God of Wit:  
Our Bard submits too; and, with anxious sigh,  
Says, that by you his INDIANS live or die!

EXCHANGES ON

Amsterdam, 38 1/2 Oporto, 5 1/2

Ditto Sight, 37 1/2 Paris, 17 1/2

Rotterdam, 37 1/2 Ditto 2 U, 27 1/2

Hamburg, 35 1/2 U Bourdeaux 2 U, 27 1/2

Lisbon, 5 1/2 Dublin, 8

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 12. N. E.

PRICES OF STOCKS, Aug. 12.

Bank Stock, 187 1/2

3 per cent. red. 79 1/2 a 1

Ditto con. 78 1/2 a 2

Ditto 1726, —

4 per cent. con. 99 1/2

5 per cent. 115 1/2 a 1

Bank Loan, Ann. 23 3/4

1000 a 1

Short 1777, —

Ditto 1778, 1779, —

India Stock, —

Ditto Ann. —

Ditto Bonds, 106 a p. m.

South Sea Stock, —

Ditto Old Ann. —

New ditto, —

3 per cent. 175 1/2, —

New Navy, and Victualling

Bills, —

Exchequer bills, —

Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 16 s.

Tontine, 102 1/2.

EDINBURGH.

On Sunday last, died at his house in Dunbartonshire, Robert Carmichael of Broomly, Esq.

Yesterday, Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight of the Bath, late Governor of Madras, was unanimously chosen Member of Parliament for the borough of Queensberry, &c.

Thursday afternoon, his Grace the Duke of Argyll arrived in town, on his way to London.

In our last we mentioned the death of the Earl of Lauderdale. The Maitlands are a very ancient family in Scotland—Sir Richard Maitland was a considerable Baron and great favourite of Alexander III. Six of this noble family have been Senators of the College of Justice. Sir William Maitland of Lethington was Secretary to Queen Mary, and entrusted with her most important affairs. His son rose to be Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and was dignified with the honour of Peerage, by the title of Lord Thirlestane. The next Lord was created Earl of Lauderdale, and was Lord President of the Council. His son followed the fortune of Charles I. and II. and was nine years confined in the Tower of London; on the restoration, he was created Duke of Lauderdale, and a Peer of England, and enjoyed many high offices of State. The late Lord's father was President of the Court of Police and General of the Mint. The family have possessed the lands of Thirlestane, in Lauderdale, about 600 years.

We hear from Eckfordness, near Jedburgh, that since Saturday last, a field of oats and another of barley have been cut down there; and that there is every appearance of a plentiful harvest in that part of the country.

Another very fine field of oats was cut down at Kilconquhar Mains, Fifeshire, on Tuesday last, belonging to Mr John Burn.

Potatoes are now falling at the low price of five-pence, on the field in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh—a circumstance never remembered at so early a period of the season.

In a field of turnips at Cherrytrees, some have been taken up this week which measured two feet three inches in circumference, and weighed 10 lb.

From the great fall of late in the price of wheat, the Lord Mayor of London has, within these ten days lowered the price of bread a full shilling and a half. A correspondent is of opinion, that the Magistrates of Edinburgh, as the price has likewise fallen considerably in our market, should endeavour to give some relief to the inhabitants by lowering the shilling here, which has long been much higher than in London.

Early this morning, an alarming fire was discovered in a smithy for making anchors in North Leith. After burning for a few hours, the flames were happily extinguished without communicating to any other building; but not till every thing perishable within the smithy was consumed.

On Monday afternoon a young boy at the town-head of Kelso, about seven years of age, in attempting to climb a tree by the assistance of a ladder, which had been improperly placed, the ladder unfortunately fell with him; and he was killed on the spot.

It appears that the action on the 26th ult. between the Russian and the Swedish fleets, was a very slight rencontre. The Russian fleet, of 22 sail of the line, with 21 frigates, and 11 frigates, which had wintered at Copenhagen, with the Swedes have been unable to prevent. The Russians are now 33 sail of the line, against 21 Swedish, so that, in all probability, the latter will now be obliged to go into port: when the last accounts were received, the Swedish fleet was off Carlscrona, where they can easily take shelter, and the Russians were cruising to the eastward of that port.—The Swedes, however, have obtained their object of deterring the Russian fleet in the Baltic, as they will not likely proceed to the Mediterranean this season, while the Swedes have so strong an armament on foot.

REGISTER OFFICE.

A military guard, of a serjeant's command, mounts on Monday at the Register Office, and is to be continued in future. One of the rooms in the west end of the bank storey is to be fitted up with benches, &c. for their present accommodation, till such time as a guard-house can be built, which is to be erected on the area facing the west corner of the Register Office. This measure, we are informed, has been adopted by the suggestion of Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, and cheerfully gone into by Lord Adam Gordon, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in this part of the kingdom, who yesterday visited the place in person, accompanied by one of his aides-du-camp. When it is considered, that the Register Office is meant to be the repository for all the ancient as well as modern records of the whole kingdom, the propriety of having it properly guarded, both by night and day, must appear at first sight obvious, and reflects much honour on the Commander in Chief and Lord Frederick, for the particular attention their Lordships always pay to the various departments of their respective high offices. Two centinels are constantly to be on duty in the front of the building, and one at the east and west end, to prevent the admission of improper persons.

ROYAL INFIRMARY.

We are sorry to see the front of the Royal Infirmary disfigured by the punctuation and orthography of two inscriptions which have been lately put up there, and of which the following are copies:

I, was; naked and, ye clothed me  
I, was; sick and, ye visited me

For the honour of the Managers of that most useful charity, we hope the above will be immediately corrected, and not be suffered to remain a proof of the ignorance of the person employed to put them up, and of their own want of attention.

ANECDOTE—worthy of record.

A gentleman in Bristol, who had made a great fortune, by a sudden reverse stopped payment some years ago, and paid 13s. 4d. a pound, which is a good composition, and got his certificate.

Soon afterwards, by his industry, he found himself enabled to pay the remaining 6s. 8d. which he actually performed, although he had no tie, except his honesty, to do it.

It were to be wished so much honour and honesty were more common now-a-days.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, August 11.

"This morning, a young lad was drowned while bathing in the Peat Bog. His body was found soon after the accident.

"Wednesday several vendors of butter in this market were fined in different sums by the magistrates for selling that commodity much short of the standard weight: about five stones, of which were seized, and sent to the charity workhouse, bridewell, &c.

EXTRACT FROM NECKER'S RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.

"Alas! without the idea of a God, without a connection with a Supreme Being, the Author of Nature, we should only listen to the mean councils of selfish prudence; it would only be necessary to flatter and adore the rulers of nations, and all those who, in an absolute monarchy, are the numerous representatives of the authority of the prince. Yes! selfish sentiments, all ought to bend before those dispositions of so much good and evil, if nothing exists beyond the present life. When once all cringe and fall prostrate, when there is no more dignity of character, man will become incapable of any great action, and unequal to any degree of moral excellence."

CAVEAT AGAINST SHOOTING PIGEONS.

A mistaken notion having been entertained by Farmers and other country people in general, but more particularly in Mid-Lothian, and the neighbouring counties, that it is lawful to shoot pigeons when among corn, providing they are not lifted.—In order to check this irregular practice and mistaken notion, the Association for the preservation of Game, Dogs, and Pigeons in the county of Edinburgh, caused Robert Muckell, tenant at Adamrae, in the parish of Mid-Calder, to be prosecuted before the Sheriff, for having shot pigeons in the circumstances above described, the property of Sir William Augustus Cuninghame of Livingstone, Bart. a Member of said Association; and the said Robert Muckell having been convicted thereof, he was fined in 20 s. Sterling, besides being ordered to find caution not to shoot or destroy pigeons in time coming, under the penalty of TWO POUNDS STERLING for each offence;—which sentence has been complied with; and the Gentlemen of said Association are resolved to prosecute with rigour every future trespass of a similar nature.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Aug. 21.

Wheat, 30s. 6d. Second, 29s. 0d. Third, 28s. 0d.

Barley, 18 6 17 6 16 8

Oats, 11 9 10 0 8 6

Peas and Beans, 11 0 10 6 8 6

The Crop in this County will be ripe in general next week, and appears to be very heavy.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 17.

Wheat, 46 10 54 0 Tuck Beans, 19 10 23

Fine ditto, — Small ditto, 11 10 14 6

Rye, 22 10 20 0 Tares, 14 10 27 0

Oats, 16 10 18 6

Barley, 20 10 25 0 Flour, per sack.

Malt, 30 10 35 0

Grey Pease, 20 10 22 0 Fine Flour, 4s

White ditto, 19 10 20 0 Second Sort, 4s

Boiling ditto, 24 10 28 0 Rape Seed, —

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

Thursday, — 20. 8 P. M. — 60. — 29.37

Friday, — 21. 8 A. M. — 57. — 29.50

— 8 P. M. — 56. — 29.40

Saturday, — 22. 8 A. M. — 55. — 29.40

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Aug. 3. Elizabeth of Aberdeen, Thomson, from the Lewis for Hull, with kelp.

Friends Lucrecia of Grangemouth, Niven, from Grangemouth for Newry, with iron and deals.

The Betty and Ann of Campbellton, Dunlop, from ditto to ditto, with ditto.

Livingston of Hull, Chambers, from Spey for Ulverston.

Gardener of Stromness, Cruickshanks, from the Lewis to ditto.

Friendship of Leith, Wilhart, and Hope of Leith, Bar, both from the Lewis for Hull, with kelp.

Eclipse of and for Shields, Hancock, from Davis's Straits, with blubber and whale bone.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Aug. 20. Peggy, Milne, from Grangemouth, halft.

Providence, Ross, from Glasgow, goods.

21. Friendship, Milne, from Inverness, goods.

Two Sisters, Patterson, from Falkirk, wood.

22. Hope, Norberg, from ditto, ditto.

Friendship, Ritchie, from Limdills, coals.

Two sloops with coals.

Generous Mind, Paton, for Dundee, goods.

Oswald Beattie, for Berwick, goods.

Edinburgh, Currie, for Kirkwall, goods.

DUTCH GIN AND CONIAC BRANDY.

Of genuine quality, and import strength.

FRESH Supply just arrived, to be sold on reasonable terms, by Anderson and Cundell merchants, Leith.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

MR FRAZER of LOVAT hopes and requests his GAME will not be shot at or killed without his liberty in writing. Proper orders are given to his game-keepers and tenants.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be exposed by public auction, upon Tuesday the 23d day of August instant, in that lodging No. 13, George Street, New Town.

The Whole Household Furniture, consisting of Mounted Beds, Down and Feather Beds, Blankets, Carpets, Tables, Chairs, Mirrors, handbills, Carrots and other Grates, Tea and Table China and Wedgewood, great variety of Kitchen Furniture, a good Jack and Water Cistern, &c. all in fine order. Sale to begin each day at ten o'clock forenoon.

DALGLISH and FORREST Auctioneers.

WHEAT TO BE SOLD.

Thursday 27th current.

TWO FIELDS of excellent WHEAT to be sold by roup, at Belleville, either in whole or in parcels as purchasers may agree on.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of Robert Young vintner in Forfar, upon Saturday the 19th September 1789, at twelve o'clock noon.

THE Lands of BALBENNE, with the teinds and pertinents, lying within the parish of Aberlemno, and sheriffdom of Forfar.

For particulars, apply to Mr Erskine, clerk to the Signet, Edinburgh, or to Mr Proctor, Glamis Castle, by Dundee.

SALE OF A HOUSE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 26th of August 1789, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE, consisting of three rooms, a kitchen, cellar & garret, lying at the head of the Old Assembly Close, fourth side of the Cross of Edinburgh, being the first story above the shops, the property of the late Mr Robert Bremner, and for many years occupied by him as a Music Shop, entering by the first fore stair above the Old Assembly Close. The House is substantially built and in good repair, being only about 30 years old. Its situation being in a public part of the town, renders it a most desirable purchase; and the two front rooms may, at a very small expense, be thrown into an elegant and capital warehouse.

The title-deeds and articles of roup may be seen, by applying to Horatius Cannan, writer to the Signet, who is empowered to conclude a private bargain betwixt the day of sale.



DUBLIN, AUG. 23.  
**LAV BRAUGH PLEASHURA,**  
OR THE  
**DUNLEARY OLYMPIC.**

In honour of the Birth of the illustrious  
**GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES.**  
The concourse of people assembled yesterday at  
Dunleary, to join the festivity of the day, far exceed-  
ed not only every expectation formed on the occasion,  
but every thing in the memory of man, on any event  
that had occurred in the vicinity of the metropolis,  
and marked strongly the warmth of that general at-  
tachment which actuates every class of Irishmen to-  
wards the illustrious personage, whose nativity was  
commemorated.

Mr Magee, of the arms of Ireland, who was stew-  
ard for the day, and who presented the prizes, gave  
an Irish breakfast, in excellent style, to a considerable  
number of gentlemen, ladies, and respectable citizens,  
at his lodge in Dunleary.

In town there was a levee at the Castle, at which  
all the principal nobility and gentry in town were  
present. At eight in the evening, several corps of  
Volunteers, with a party of the Liberty Artillery, and  
some field-pieces, under the command of Captain  
Tandy, paraded at Stephen's Green, and fired a feu-  
de-joye.

At night, the rejoicings were general and festive,  
and the illuminations extremely brilliant. Amongst  
those that deserved particular notice, were

Leinster House,	Mr Oglevie's
Lord Chancellor's,	Rt. Hon. Mr Ponsonby's
Lord Charlemont's,	Mr Forbes's
Earl of Moira's,	Mr Ludge Morris's
Lord Portarlington's,	Mr Grith's
Countess of Midtown's,	Mr James Stewart's
Rt. Hon. Mr Conolly's,	Mr Whaley's
Rt. Hon. Mr O'Neill's,	

The streets were extremely crowded for the greater  
part of the night, and the whole town echoed with  
the exclamation of *Long live the illustrious Prince of  
Wales!!!*

Thus was marked—a day, AUSPICIOUS in the  
birth of a Prince, the admiration of all Europe, as  
well as of that Empire over which he was born to  
rule.

AUSPICIOUS in the manifestation of love and  
attachment from the men of Ireland, to the Heir Ap-  
parent of their Imperial Crown; AUSPICIOUS in the  
solemn ratification of that act of the Irish Senate,  
which, in placing a generous and unlimited confi-  
dence in the regency of the Prince during the inca-  
pacity of his Royal Father, spoke the earnest and un-  
equivocal sense of the people, and established the par-  
liamentary independence of the nation.

**LONDON.**

Wednesday Thomas Carling, a young man not 21  
years of age, who had been employed by the Gen-  
eral Post-Office as a Supernumerary Letter-carrier,  
for about twelve months, out of which time he has  
been suspended six months, for not making up his  
payments to the Treasury, but was reinstated last  
April, was brought before Nicholas Bond, Esq; charged  
on oath with having feloniously secreted a letter,  
sent by the Post, directed to Messrs. B. Lister and Co.  
Merchants, Poole, Dorsetshire, which contained a  
Bill of Exchange for 300l. but had no acceptance on it.  
After detaining it several days, he sent it to the per-  
sons to whom it was directed, inclosed in a letter  
which he acknowledged to have written, and signed  
with a fictitious name, in which he said he had found  
the letter in the street. He also sent a letter to the  
Post-Office, excusing his attendance, owing to illness.  
On comparing the two letters, they appeared to have  
been sealed by the same seal. The seal was produced,  
which was found in the lodging of the prisoner's fa-  
ther, by Mr Clark.

Another charge was exhibited against him, for ha-  
ving in his possession thirteen foreign letters, for  
which he must of course have received the postage.  
These letters were found in his lodging; several of  
them were from the Portuguese Minister; and having  
been delivered and accounted for by him at the Post-Office.  
The above offence, by an act of the 25th of George  
the Third, Sec. 19, is made punishable with Death.  
He is committed for further examination.

**AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,  
THE ENDEAVOUR.**

Robert Robertson Master.  
Is taking in goods at the birth in Leith  
harbour, and will sail the 26th current.  
N.B. The Master to be spoke with at  
the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh,  
or at his house, of Leith.

Delivers at Hawley's Wharf—has good accommo-  
dation for passengers.

**AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,  
THE CERES.**

James McIntosh Master.  
Lying in Leith Harbour, taking in goods  
for London, and will sail the 28th of Au-  
gust inst.

For freight or passage, apply to Capt. McIntosh, or to  
Charles Cowan, at his paper warehouse, Edinburgh, or at  
his warehouse in Leith.

The Ceres has good accommodation for passengers, who  
may depend upon the best usage.

**AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,  
THE LONDON.**

Richard Gardner Master.  
Is now on the birth at Millar's Scots Wharf,  
taking in goods for Leith and country adja-  
cent, and sails forth August 1789.  
The London is completely equipped for sea, has two ca-  
bins fitted up in a very neat manner, with excellent ac-  
commodations for passengers, who may depend on the best usage.  
The master to be spoke with at the Royal Exchange and  
New England Coffeehouses, mornings and evenings on  
board: or Walter Millar for the master.

**AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,  
THE LIVINGSTON.**

James Mackie Master.  
Now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking  
in goods for Edinburgh, Leith, and all  
places adjacent, and will sail the 3d Sep-  
tember.

The master to be spoke with at the Edinburgh Coffee-  
house, Swinburn's Alley. Mornings and evenings on board  
the ship.

**FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,  
THE BELL.**

John Cathcart Master.  
Now at Greenock, ready to receive goods,  
and will positively be clear to sail the 20th  
September.  
For freight or passage, apply to Hamilton, Garden & Co.  
or Captain Cathcart in Greenock; or to James Buchanan in  
Glasgow.

**GROWING CORNS.**

To be SOLD by public roup, upon the Farm of Kinglaw,  
in the parish of Tranent, on Monday the 24th August  
1789, at eleven o'clock forenoon,  
**THE WHOLE GROWING CORNS** upon the Farm  
of Kinglaw, which belonged to the late Mr Mac-  
dew Haldane, consisting of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas,  
and Beans.

**SALE OF CORNS.**

To be sold by public roup, by warrant of the Sheriff of E-  
dinburgh, upon Tuesday next the 25th August 1789,  
**THE CROP** upon the farm of ORANGE, possessed by James  
Ferrier, consisting of wheat, oats, peas, barley, &c.  
The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, precisely.

**ROUP OF CORNS AND STOCKING.**

At Balboothie and Kilconquhar,  
In the Shire of Fife.  
To be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 28th current,  
at Balboothie, in the parish of Kilconquhar,  
The CROP of CORNS growing on that Farm, with the  
Stocking of Horses, Cattle, Cows, and Labouring Utensils.  
And at Kilconquhar, the Crop of Corns growing in the  
parish, with the Stocking of Horses, Cows, and Labouring  
Utensils of all kinds.  
The roup to begin at Balboothie at ten o'clock.

**FARMS IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE.**

The Farm of *Wester Dunstrie*, lying in the parish of A-  
bercrombie, containing 194 acres of good arable land, all  
inclosed, for any number of years not exceeding 33.  
Also—The Farm of *Burrowfield*, lying about half a mile  
north east from Linlithgow, containing near 70 acres, all in-  
closed, for any number of years not exceeding 42.  
These farms will be let either at a yearly rent, or a gradient  
taken, as most agreeable to offerors.  
Mr George Henderson jun. at Easter Dunstrie, will show  
the lands of Dunstrie, and Robert Hill at Burrowfield, will  
show the lands of Burrowfield.  
Apply to Matthew Sandilands, writer to the signet, North  
St Andrew's Street, Edinburgh.

**LANDS IN FIFE TO BE LET.**

With or without a Distillery.  
To be LET for a term of years, to commence at Martin-  
mas 1789.

**THE LANDS OF KINCABLE, and Part of NEW-  
TON OF NYDIE, in the county of Fife, consisting of**

500 acres, with the Distillery of Kincable, as formerly adver-  
tised.  
The whole lands and distillery will be let together, or the  
lands will be let in different lots or farms, and with or with-  
out the distillery, as offerors may incline.  
Mr Gourlay of Craigrobie, by Cupar Fife, Mr Robert  
Stark, writer in Cupar, and James Thomson, writer to the  
signet, Edinburgh, will give further information when ap-  
plied to, and will receive proposals for a lease.

**LANDS IN FORFARSHIRE TO BE LET.**

To be LET for such a number of years as shall be agreed  
on, and entered to at Martinmas next.  
The MAINS of KEITHOCK, lying within the parish of  
Brechin, and shire of Forfar. These lands consist  
of 168 acres of arable ground, besides some pasture, and will be  
let either altogether or in two or three separate possessions, as  
tenants may incline. There is a good mansion house and of-  
fices on the premises, fit to accommodate a genteel family,  
with a large well-flocked pigeon-house, and good farm-houses,  
with every sort of convenience requisite. The grounds  
are all inclosed and subdivided, and having been many years  
in the hands of the late proprietor, are in the highest order.  
They are naturally of a good soil, and are situated within  
one mile of excellent lime. The lands lie within two English  
miles of the town of Brechin, are in a good sporting country,  
and a fine fishing river runs close by the mansion-house. In  
short, a Gentleman may here be accommodated with a gen-  
tle and agreeable retreat for his family; or farmers may  
have a desirable and profitable possession.  
Proposals in writing may be sent to Robert Haldane, Esq;  
of Airthry, near Strirling, the proprietor; or to Mr John Alison,  
merchant in Dundee; or to Mr Alexander Duncan, writer  
to the signet, Edinburgh; and such proposals as are de-  
fined to be kept secret, shall be concealed.

David Bell, who has the charge of the woods of Keithock,  
will show the grounds to be let.

**NOTICE**

To the HERITORS of the Parish of KILWINNING.  
In the process of locality of the minister's stipend of this pa-  
rish, the Lord Swinton, Ordinary thereto, the 15th cur-  
rent pronounced the following interlocutor: "The Lord  
Ordinary allows all concerned to see the foregoing locality of  
the minister's stipend in the clerk's hands, and to give in ob-  
jections thereto, if they have any, betwixt and the first fe-  
derunt day in November next; ordains the whole heritors to  
produce the rights to their tenants against said day; with cer-  
tification, that no objections nor rights will be received there-  
after, except upon payment with each of forty shillings ster-  
ling to the common agent, towards defraying the expence of  
process; and appoints the common agent to cause notify this  
order in the Edinburgh newspapers; and also by affixing a  
copy hereof on the door of the church, that none may pre-  
tend ignorance. Not to be repeated."

**NOTICE**

To JOHN RAMSAY'S CREDITORS.  
The trustees for the creditors of John Ramsay, writer in  
Edinburgh, having converted his whole subjects into  
cash, and made out a scheme of division of the funds, the  
creditors are requested to call on Robert Pittman, writer in  
Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 9th September next, in order  
to sign a discharge, and receive their dividends, in terms of  
the trust deed.  
Edinburgh, 21st August 1789.

**NOTICE**

That the trustee upon the sequestrated estate of GEORGE  
SIMSON and ROBERT PERRY, carpet-manufacturers  
in Kilmarlock, as a company and as individuals, has  
made up a state of their effects converted into money, and a  
state of their debts proved and lodged with Robert McKean,  
smith in Kilmarlock, the trustee, with a scheme dividing the  
free produce of the money so recovered, among the several  
creditors in these debts, according to their order of ranking;  
which states and scheme, with a general state of the bankrupt's  
affairs, brought down to the 25th of July next, lie in his hands  
open for the inspection of the creditors or their agents, and  
will remain there till the 25th of October next; on which  
day, being twelve months after the sequestration, a general  
meeting of the creditors is to be held, within the house of Mrs  
Kennedy, innkeeper in Kilmarlock, at twelve o'clock noon,  
in order that the creditors may receive their dividends, and  
fix the upset prices of the bankrupt's heritable and other estate,  
and give such directions as may appear necessary for the fu-  
ture management of the funds under trust.

**NOTICE**

To the CREDITORS of DAVID HUNTER Merchant in  
Kilmarlock.

THAT at a meeting of these Creditors held within the  
house of Mrs Kennedy vintner in Kilmarlock, upon the  
13th day of July last, for the purpose of chusing a trustee  
on the said David Hunter's sequestrated estate, William Pa-  
terton writer in Kilmarlock was chosen trustee, and that ap-  
pointment has since been confirmed by the Court of Session.  
The said William Paterton, therefore, hereby requires the  
whole Creditors of the said David Hunter to lodge with him  
their claims, vouchers, and grounds of debt, with their oaths  
for proving the same, betwixt and the 22nd day of February  
next, being exactly nine calendar months after the inter-  
locutor awarding sequestration was pronounced. Certifying  
such Creditors as neglect to comply with this requisition,  
that they will not be entitled to any share in the first distri-  
bution of the debtor's estate.

**Luffwade and Dalkeith District of Roads.**

THERE is to be a Meeting of the Trustees for the Turn-  
pike Roads in the Districts of Luffwade and Dalkeith,  
at Mrs Johnston's in Dalkeith, on Friday next the 28th cur-  
rent, at twelve o'clock noon. As the purpose of this meet-  
ing is to consider of matters in which both districts are con-  
cerned, it is requested the trustees may attend. It is propo-  
sed that the gentlemen dine together at Dalkeith that day.

**MICHAELMAS HEAD COURT,**

BERWICKSHIRE.  
The Sheriff-clerk of Berwickshire hereby intimates to the  
Freeholders of the said shire, That the Michaelmas  
Head Court will be held at Greenlaw, on Tuesday the 6th day  
of October next; and that claims for enrollment on that day  
have been lodged with him, in proper time, for the following  
gentlemen, viz.

Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Douglas,  
AND  
George Logan, Esq. of Edrom.  
Sheriff-clerk's Office, Dunfermline,  
AUG. 20. 1789

**COUNTY OF INVERNESS.**

THE Sheriff-clerk of the county of Inverness, hereby inti-  
mates to the Freeholders, That the Michaelmas Head  
Court falls this year to be held upon Tuesday the 6th day  
of October next; and that claims of enrollment have been lodg-  
ed with him, in terms of law, for the following gentlemen,  
viz.

1. Thomas Fraser, Esq. of Newton.  
2. Lieut. Simon Macdonald younger of Moray,  
3. John Macdonald, Esq. of Clannaird,  
4. Lewis Alexander Grant, Esq. younger of Grant.  
And also, That objections have been lodged with him against  
William Daubar, writer to the signet, for expunging him from  
the roll.  
ROB. CAMPBELL.  
Inverness—AUG. 18. 1789.

**STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.**

THE ensuing Michaelmas Meeting of the Freeholders for  
said Stewartry, is to be held at Kirkcudbright, on Thes-  
day the 13th day of October next; and the following claims  
for enrollment have been lodged with the steward-clerk, viz.

The Rev. Dr David Lamont of Ironcrago,  
Alexander Wylie of Corlock,  
James Tweedale of Glenlaggan,  
Alexander Spalding Gordon, Esq. advocate,  
The Right Hon. Basil William Douglas, Lord Daer,  
The Hon. John Douglas, Esq. Advocate,  
The Hon. Dunbar Douglas of Milnathort,  
The Hon. Alexander Douglas of Gribbie,  
John Gordon, Esq. of Kenmore,  
Capt. Adam Gordon of Glenearn,  
James McMichael of Melkie Firth-head,  
John Buthby Maitland of Eccles, Esq. advocate,  
Ramsay Homay, Esq. of Bardsroft,  
William Johnston, Esq. of the Island of Madeira,  
Capt. Paul Mounsey of Ramericailes,  
William Copland, Esq. of Collieston,  
Alexander Gordon, Esq. of Calvinston.

Kirkcudbright }  
AUG. 19. 1789. } J.A. NEVEN,  
Dep. Stewd. Clerk.

**SALE OF LANDS IN PERTSHIRE.**

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffee-  
house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day  
of November 1789, between the hours six and seven after-  
noon.

**THE LANDS OF INNERNETHY and BALGONIE,**

and Tcinds thereof, lying in the parish of Abernethy,  
and shire of Perth.  
These lands consist of a rich clay soil, and are pleasantly  
situated on the banks of the Earn. They will be exposed ei-  
ther in one or two lots, as most agreeable to intending pur-  
chasers.  
For particulars, apply to Mr James Chalmers, writer in  
Perth; or David Freer, writer to the signet, Merchant-  
street, Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bar-  
gain previous to the day of roup, and in whose hands are the  
title-deeds, the articles of roup, and a plan of the grounds.

**SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE-SHIRE.**

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of David  
Methven, vintner in Cupar, upon Thursday the 17th Sep-  
tember next, betwixt the hours of twelve and one, and  
to be entered at the upset-price of Three Thousand Pounds  
Sterling.

**THE LANDS OF NORTHER CALLINGE, with the  
Tcinds, lying in the parish of Ceres, and county of  
Fife, consisting of about 227 Scots acres, holding feu of the  
Honourable John Hope of Craighall, for payment of about  
46l. Sterling yearly, in full of all cess and parochial burdens  
whatsoever.**

The lands lie in a country abounding with coal and lime,  
within two miles of Cupar, the county-town, and four miles  
of the south coast of Fife, are all arable, of a good quality,  
and in a high state of cultivation. About 80 acres are al-  
ready inclosed and subdivided. And the whole, except about  
29 acres, are in the natural possession of the proprietor, and  
may be entered to at Martinmas first.

There are on the lands a good farm-house and offices, a  
pigeon-house, and a large garden well stored with fruit-trees,  
and above four acres of plantations, made about twenty  
years ago, in a very thriving condition, adjoining to the farm-  
stead.

Robert Christie, the proprietor, at Callinge, will show  
the lands; and a plan thereof, with the title-deeds and the  
articles and condition of roup will be seen in the hands of  
Henry Walker writer in Cupar.

**THE LANDS AND ESTATE OF  
ORCHARD AND WEENSLAND,**

(as formerly advertised)  
Are again to be exposed to public roup, within the Exchange  
Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 16th day of No-  
vember next, at six o'clock afternoon, at a reduced price,  
and will then be PERMANENTLY SOLD to the highest bid-  
der.

Orchard lies in the parish of Cavers, and part of the lands  
of Weensland and Weenslandmill in the parish of Hawick,  
which are contiguous, and form together a compact es-  
tate of a free yearly rent of 430l. Sterling, exclusive of the  
manifactory and plantings. It is situated in a plentiful  
country, bounded on the north by the river Tweed, and on  
the west by the inclosures of the town of Hawick, a good  
market town, in which several flourishing manufactures are  
established. The turnpike road from Carlisle to Berwick, by  
Hawick and Kelso, runs through the north part of the es-  
tate, and the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Newcastle,  
by Selkirk and Hawick, runs through the east part of it.

There is upon the premises a genteel modern-built Man-  
sion-house, Stables, and other Offices, with a Garden newly  
laid out, and well-flocked with fruit-trees; also, several  
fences and clumps of planting in a thriving condition, and  
the fences in good repair. A great part of the inclosures are  
in grass, and the whole estate well watered, situated in an  
excellent sporting country, and in the vicinity of an unex-  
haustible fund of marl.

The entry to be at the term of Martinmas next, and the  
price then payable; but the purchaser may immediately af-  
ter the sale have access to the house, offices, and garden.  
Persons inclining to purchase may apply to Robert Scott,  
Esq; agent at Kelso for the Bank of Scotland; Lieutenant  
Miller, at Maxwellburgh, near Kelso; Thomas Potts, writ-  
ter in Kelso; Thomas Usher, writer in Hawick; or Charles  
Mackenzie, writer in Edinburgh; either of whom will show  
the rental of the estate; and the articles of roup, and the in-  
ventories of writs may be seen by applying either to the said  
Thomas Potts or Thomas Usher. Mr Mackenzie has a  
plan of the estate.

The servant at Orchard will show the house and bounda-  
ries.

**NOTICE.**

THE Concern of LEE, ROBERTSON AND  
COMPANY, Merchants in Greenock, is DISSOLVED  
by mutual consent. Those indebted to them are desired to  
make payment to John Kippen, who alone is empowered to  
grant discharges, and who will also pay off what they owe.  
Greenock, 18th August 1789.

Per procuration of Anderson, Fullarton and Co.  
ALEX. DUNLOP.  
JOHN CAMPBELL AND SON.  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

The above business is now carried on by the subscribers, in  
der the firm of JOHN KIPPEN AND COMPANY.  
ANDERSONS, FULLARTON & DUNLOP.  
JOHN KIPPEN.  
Greenock 18th August 1789.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS,  
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CABINET WORKS,  
MAHOGANY, AND OTHER WOOD.**

To be SOLD, in Baron Grant's Close, Netherbow,  
The EFFECTS of the deceased William Hume Upde-  
storer in Edinburgh, as follows, viz.

The Furniture and Books in his house, on Wednesday the  
26th and Thursday the 27th instant. His Stock in Trade,  
consisting of Upholstery Goods, Mahogany and other Cab-  
inet Work, with Mahogany and other Wood in places, on  
Friday following.

The roup to begin each day, at ten o'clock forenoon, and  
to continue until all is sold off.

Every purchaser to the extent of Ten Pounds of the Stock  
in Trade to have six months credit, on proper security, or  
5 per cent. discount for ready money.

The Goods in the house and ware-house may be viewed on  
Tuesday next from ten to two o'clock.  
Edinburgh, Aug. 22. 1789.

**MAISON'S INN, QUEEN-STREET, ABERDEEN.**

TO BE LET for such a number of years as can be agreed  
upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next. That con-  
modious and well-frequented INN, in Queen-Street, Aber-  
deen, with a most convenient set of Stables and other Of-  
fices, possessed at present, and for many years past, by Mr Alex-  
ander Maillon, vintner. The house contains a great number of  
rooms neatly furnished as parlours and bed-rooms, besides a  
large dining room and an elegant HALL, with variety of o-  
ther conveniences. It is, from its central situation, and va-  
riety of access, remarkably convenient for travellers, as well as  
for the inhabitants of the town, by whom it has been par-  
ticularly well frequented. For particulars application may be  
made to Mr Ninian Johnston merchant in Aberdeen, and the  
premises will be shown by Mr Maillon.

Mr MAISON returns his sincerest thanks for the  
friendship, favour, and success he has met with from a gra-  
tious public, and many good friends, which will always be  
gratefully remembered. He continues in the same old Whit-  
sunday next, and shall use his best endeavours to serve the  
Public as usual.

**COUNTY OF WIGTON.**

To be SOLD by auction, within the house of Michael  
Taylor vintner in Stranraer, upon Tuesday the 26th day  
of October next, betwixt four and five afternoon.

THE Two-One-Half-Merks-Land of NETHER CRAIG,  
otherwise called CRAIGCAFFIE, and Twenty-shilling  
Land of OVER CRAIG, (exclusive of those portions  
of called WHITEFELL, DOSSLAND, and CRAIGROBIE,  
as the same are presently possessed by Anthony Stewart)  
together with the Superiority of the said lands of DOSSLAND,  
Whitefell, and Craigrob, and of the Two-Merks-Land of  
Braid and Bridge-end, alias Clathney, all lying in the parish  
of Inch, and shire of Wigton.

The lands are held of the Crown; of a good soil, capable  
of further improvement. They are pleasantly situated near  
to the side of Lochryan, and within two miles of theburgh  
of Stranraer. There are some fine old trees around the  
mansion-house. And the wood altogether upon the lands is  
at present worth several hundred pounds.

The titles may be seen by applying to Thomas Adair clerk  
to the signet. And Mr Macnail, Surveyor of the Customs  
at Stranraer, will show the lands.

**TO BE SOLD.**

Or let at Martinmas or Whitsunday next.

**THE PLEASANT VILLA OF CARRON-BANK.**

Situate on the banks of Carron, in the heart of that  
populous and agreeable spot the Castle of Falkirk, and within  
two English miles of that town. The house and offices  
are in the very best order, having lately been fitted up in an  
elegant manner at a great expence. The first floor consists  
of a large parlour, two bed rooms, and a dressing closet, with  
large kitchen; the second, of a large dining room, drawing  
room, and two bed rooms, with dressing closets; the third,  
of four bed rooms, two lumber rooms, and garrets above.

Adjoining to the house are two complete wings: the one  
a large library, dressing room, closets, store room, and  
outer cellar, all properly fitted up; in the other, a large  
wine cellar, neatly fitted up with catacombs, larder, servants  
hall, milk-house, &c. To each of the wings there is a sepa-  
rate entry from the house; and a pump well, with leaden  
pipes to convey water into the house. The Offices consist  
of a coach-house, stable, and byre, washing-house, and laundry,  
with several out-houses and shades, and sundry other con-  
veniences.

There are three small inclosures planted round with trees  
and shrubbery belonging to the premises; also two garden-  
one of which is inclosed with a high brick wall, and well  
flocked with young fruit-trees, all of the best kinds, and laid  
out in a complete manner. The trees and shrubbery are all  
in a thriving condition.

Also to be sold or let, two large Granaries or Warehouses,  
capable to contain about 1500 bushels of grain, adjoining to  
which (newly built) there is a Wharff on Carron, where  
ships of large burthen can unload.

The house and premises will be shown by the present pos-  
sessor on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from ten to two o'clock;  
and for further particulars, apply to James Marshall, writer  
to the signet, or Henry Swinton, merchant, Grangemouth.

**SALE OF LANDS IN GALLOWAY.**

THE ESTATE OF KELTON, in the Stewartry of Kirk-  
cudbright, is to be exposed to sale, by public roup  
within the King's Arms Inn at Dumfries, on Wednesday,  
the 23d day of September 1789, betwixt the hours of five  
and six in the afternoon. It contains about eight hundred  
and thirty six acres of rich arable and meadow land, finely  
situated in a populous and improved part of the country.

The present rental is only about 538l. but as some of  
the leases soon expire, a considerable rise may be expected.  
The mansion-house, offices, and gardens, are in good order,  
and may, with some parks, be entered to on a year's notice  
to the present possessor. The farm-houses are mostly new  
and slated, as are the corn, barley, and flax mills, which  
are well employed. The river Dee skirts one part of the  
estate, in which there is a right to fish; and the canal  
from Carlisle Loch, skirts another, in which loch there  
is plenty of marle, to be had at a moderate price. The  
great military road passes through the lands. The island  
and ancient castle of Threave are a part of the property, as  
well as the great fair called *Kelton-hill*. Weekly cattle  
markets are held in winter at the foot of the fair, which  
are much frequented.

Few subjects have of late years been offered to sale more  
desirable to a purchaser, or with so many real advan-  
tages.

The title-deeds, which are clear, with the articles of  
roup, are to be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer  
to the signet; and copies are lodged with Commiffary Gal-  
die at Dumfries, and Provost Buchanan at Kirkcudbright.  
Any who intend to view the lands may apply to Mr Pett  
Gordon at Kelton Lodge, near Carlisle.